

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. CONTINUED ON PAGES 9 AND 15

THE FALL OF SANTA CRUZ

Lawton Wins His First Victory in Philippines.

FIGHTS FRONTIER STYLE

One of the Most Important Battles of the War.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL KING

A Description in Detail of the Sharp, Quick Fighting and the Complete Rout of the Filipinos—Lawton Leads Charges in Indian Fighting Tactics—Employs Sharpshooters to Advantage—Our Troops Demolish a Barricade With Their Hands in the Face of a Gallant Fire—Lawton Establishes Headquarters in the Elegant Palace of the Governor—Wounded Filipinos Succored—News From Manila and Malolos.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Manila, April 10.—6:50 p. m.—General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, at the extreme end of the Lake. He drove the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Pao Wah, into the mountains. The Americans had six men wounded. The rebels lost sixty-eight men killed and had forty men wounded.

THE EXPEDITION.

An expedition consisting of about 1,500 men, commanded by General Lawton, left San Pedro Macati, on the river Pasig, on Saturday night, with the purpose of crossing Laguna de Bay, and capturing the town of Santa Cruz, on the eastern shore on the lake. The American troops were then, as planned, to sweep the country to the South.

The force consisted of 200 picked sharpshooters from the various regiments, Hawthorne's Mountain Battery, Gale's squadron and three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, unmounted; Bronk's and Tappen's battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry; Linck's battalion of the First Idaho Infantry, and Fraine's battalion of the First North Dakota Infantry, under General King.

The flotilla of twenty canoes, towed by tugs and conveyed by the gunboats Laguna de Bay, Oesto and Napidan, and preceded by the launch containing General Lawton and General King, moved toward the lake just as evening was setting in. It was a truly picturesque scene.

The men carried rations for ten days with the lightest marching equipment. General Lawton's plan was to reach Santa Cruz on Sunday morning at daybreak, to capture or destroy any rebel gunboats or shipping, to take the town, and then to scourge the country to the south of the lake, a district not yet explored by the Americans.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF CAPTURE. Washington, D. C., April 10.—The following dispatches were received from General Otis this morning:

Manila, April 9, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington: Lawton now opposite Laguna de Bay with fifteen hundred men. Condition of troops excellent, sickness slight.

OTIS.

Manila, April 10, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Lawton's command captured Santa Cruz, chief city of Laguna de Bay, this morning; casualties six wounded; insurgent troops driven, leaving sixty-eight dead on the field and large number wounded; a considerable number captured. Lawton will pursue westward.

OTIS.

PARTICULARS OF BATTLE.

Manila, April 10.—7 p. m.—Santa Cruz was the Filipino stronghold on Lake Laguna de Bay, and it fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some sharp, quick fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war.

The plans of the American commanders worked perfectly, with the exception that the progress of the expedition was delayed by the difficult navigation of the river. About fifteen hundred picked men, composed the expedition, which was under the personal command of General Lawton, on account of the illness of General King.

These troops partly surrounded the city while the gunboats Laguna de Bay, Napidan and Oesto, under the command of Captain Grant, of the Utah Battery, shelled the city and outlying trenches. LAWTON'S BRAVERY.

General Lawton and his staff accompanied the troops, sometimes leading charges in Indian fighting tactics, which eventually resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, with the smallest amount of damage to the city and slight loss to the Americans.

The expedition started from San Pedro Macati at dusk on Saturday, intending to capture Santa Cruz by assault at daybreak. But in navigating the shallow, tortuous Pasig river, perhaps through the cunning of the native pilots, who were not anxious to see the Americans successful, several boats grounded, and it was nearly dawn when the troops reached the lake. The expedition then steamed cautiously forward,

the Napidan and the Oesto a mile ahead, and the Laguna de Bay bringing up the rear.

SIGNAL FIRES LIGHTED.

Rebel signal fires, however, were lighted on the mountain tops, giving warning of the approach of the troops. It was noon before the white church towers of the city appeared in the shadow of the great volcanic mountain on a marshy plain dotted with occasional palm groves.

At Casco a force of two hundred picked sharpshooters, under Major Weisenberger, mostly belonging to the First Washington Regiment, was run into a shallow inlet about five miles south of the city.

A few shells were then sent toward the entrenchments of the rebels at the edge of the woods, sending the enemy scampering inland.

Then a number of Americans jumped into the water, and wading for about a hundred yards, crept forward and formed in line, covering the landing of the remainder, which was finished about 5 o'clock. The three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, unmounted, were sent ashore on a dangerous marshy point, directly south of the city under fire from the enemy's trenches, while in the town itself there was utter silence and not a sign of life. General Lawton, desiring to make an inspection and to give the inhabitants an opportunity to surrender, went on board the Associated Press launch, steamed slowly to the dock, the whole fleet watching anxiously. When it was discovered by the glasses that the trenches and stone buildings were swarming with white clad soldiers, the two boats withdrew, receiving volleys from the trenches thrown up on the marshy plain north of the city.

ENEMY'S TRENCHES SHELLED. The flotilla anchored in compact formation for the night, ready to resist any surprise from the rebel gunboats supposed to be in the lake. At sunrise to-day (Monday) the assault commenced. The American line south of the city stretched two miles inland and with its left sweeping the shore, it moved north, while the Fourth Cavalry rymen on the point advanced toward the city, pouring volleys into the trenches. Simultaneously the gunboats hovered along the shore, shelling the woods ahead of the troops and driving the Filipinos inland. The Gatlings cleared several trenches.

IN FRONTIER FASHION. The whole brigade was divided into squads of twelve, and the fighting was carried on in the old time frontier fashion, from behind trees, crawling through bushes, or rushing across the open. The trenches that were not cleared by the gunboats gave considerable resistance when the line was nearing the city, and the Laguna de Bay was bombarded for an hour in the hope of making them too warm for occupancy, but did not succeed in clearing them entirely.

A GALLANT FIRE.

General Lawton, with the Fourteenth Infantry Battalion, approached a narrow iron bridge across a creek, on the south border of the town. Here a company of Filipinos was entrenched across the stream and behind a stone barrier at the entrance to the bridge. The Americans rushed forward in single file, in the face of a galling fire, demolished the barricade with their hands and drove the enemy from the trenches, killing a dozen.

AN INTERESTING HOUR.

The Filipino soldiers in the town, secreted in various buildings and firing from the windows, gave the invaders an interesting hour. There was a regular nest of them in the stone wall, which he hid in by a wall. This was a veritable pepper pot. The Americans singly or in pairs entered the houses and many warriors were taken prisoners.

A considerable body of Filipinos fled northward, crossing the open marshes, but the Gatlings poured upon them a deadly hail until they disappeared in the woods, slaying dozens.

Major Weisenberger deployed the sharpshooters along the shore and they fired steadily forward, aiding the Gatlings.

Finally a large body was sent against the enemy in the woods, driving them toward the mountains.

IN THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE.

General Lawton established headquarters at the elegant palace of the governor and a guard was immediately placed in the church, as the sacred edifices are always the first objective point of looters. Within an hour the town was patrolled and all looting rigidly prevented.

Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the two preceding nights, and only a few Chinese shop-keepers have emerged from hiding and resumed business.

On the marshes north of the city were found 40 dead Filipinos—some terribly torn by shells—and many others wounded, to whom the Americans offered their canteens, as though they were comrades. A surgeon who traversed the field counted eighty killed, and General Lawton will report at least 63.

One Filipino, attempting to make his escape, slashed viciously at Major Weisenberger, who shot and killed him. Yesterday the insurgents captured two men of the Fourteenth Infantry, while unarmed, but the Americans stole the guns of their captives, clubbed them, hid in the trees over night and returned this morning.

The gunboats this afternoon have been searching the Santa Cruz river for shipping.

To-morrow the expedition will push forward, the Americans having destroyed miles of telegraph lines, cutting off insurgent communication east and west.

SCOUTING PARTY FIRED UPON.

Manila, April 10.—4:55 p. m.—The rebels along the railroad fired at a scouting party near Malolos to-day, wounding two members of the Kansas Regiment.

The United States gunboat Bennington has gone to Baler, on the east coast, in order to relieve a Spanish garrison of 47 men, which has been beleaguered there since May.

COUNSELLING DISARMAMENT.

It is considered significant that the Oceanic Española, formerly rabidly in favor of the Filipino government, is now counselling disarmament, advising the Filipinos to accept the inevitable. It has carefully analyzed the proclamation of the United States-Philippine

Commission, pointing out the advantages of the definite policy determined upon.

WAR FAR FROM ENDED.

Manila, April 7, via Hong Kong, April 10.—Though hundreds of Filipinos are daily returning to their homes and are desirous of resuming peaceful pursuits, and though the proclamation issued by the United States-Philippine Commission has given an impetus to this movement, the war is far from ended. One of the foremost American generals said recently:

"We will see a hundred thousand soldiers in the Philippines before the Americans control the islands," and a majority of the army are of his opinion.

GREAT REINFORCEMENTS NECESSARY.

It is generally considered that great reinforcements are necessary, there not being a sufficient number of American troops in the archipelago to make conquest of the island of Luzon and hold the posts occupied by the Americans. It is thought that it would be cheaper in the long run and have a better effect upon the natives to establish American supremacy effectually and quickly than to temporize with a score of rebellions. All the stories told by prisoners and friendly natives agree that a majority of the insurgents would be glad to quit, but that there are enough professional revolutionists left to infect the country with bands of hundreds of men and to demoralize business for years to come. Some high Americans believe that the government would wisely expend money in buying off Aguinaldo and his clique of influential Filipinos.

AMERICANS TOO OPTIMISTIC.

Foreigners in Manila think the Americans are too optimistic as to the effects of the proclamation. They say that the weakness of the proclamation lies in the fact that the natives have so long dealt with the Spaniards that they are unable to realize what its words mean and that the purport of its promises is anything but a snare.

EAGER TO RETURN HOME.

A majority of the United States volunteers are eager to return home; and but that there is no enlist to fight "niggers" is a remark that is constantly heard. While braver work than they are doing is impossible to find, they consider that there is small glory in guerrilla warfare, the dangers and hardships of which cannot be appreciated at home. The volunteers construe their enlistment, "to the close of the war," to apply to the war with Spain, and wish to be relieved by regulars.

SPANISH DEFENSE OF MANILA.

The Spanish system of defending Manila by a line of blockhouses may be adopted by the American authorities here during the wet season, as it requires fewer men than the trenches do, and lessens the chances of sickness among the defenders.

Lieutenant Steubenberg, of the Idaho Regiment, a brother of the Governor of Idaho, has been placed on trial by court-martial for calling Major Figgins a coward in the presence of his company. It is expected that he will be dismissed from the service.

SAMOAN COMMISSION

President Names Bartlett Tripp as United States Representative.

Ambassador White Has Conference

With German Officials and Cables Washington—A Deadlock Predicted—Charges Against Admiral Kautz Pressed.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Berlin, April 10.—Since his interview with Emperor William, the United States Ambassador, Mr. White, has met the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Von Buelow, and the British Ambassador here, Sir Frank Lascelles, and has cabled the result at considerable length in cipher to Washington. It is understood on good authority that there is nothing indicative of belligerence in the dispatch, but that it related to the desire of the German government to stand by the Berlin treaty and return to the provisional arrangement made by the three consuls and hastening the appointment and work of the commission as much as possible.

A high Foreign Office official, speaking for Baron Von Buelow, said to the correspondent here of the Associated Press to-day:

"We have not received a dispatch from the commander of the Falke and do not believe the story about the strained relations between the commander of the German warship and Admiral Kautz. We would have heard of it officially if it had been true. KAUTZ CHARGED WITH FALSIFYING.

"We have not received any advice confirming the proclamation of General Kautz. At any rate, the argument of the American press that Herr Rose is responsible for the new trouble is wrong, as such a proclamation, if issued, came after Admiral Kautz's action, which is here considered to be a violation of the Samoa act. Admiral Kautz stated in his proclamation that all the three consuls had expressed willingness to annul the provisional government. He stated an untruth, and Herr Rose could not be blamed for issuing a counter proclamation.

"However, the German government is thus far insufficiently informed as to all of Herr Rose's doings, and therefore will not assume at the outset that Herr Rose is right throughout. In any case, we must await further news. The German commissioner will be appointed within a day or two. He will be thoroughly unbiased.

The appointment of C. N. E. Elliot, of the British embassy at Washington, as the British member of the Samoan Commission, is deemed satisfactory here.

The National Zeitung reiterating the alleged illegality of the action of Admiral Kautz in Samoa says:

GERMANY WANTS SATISFACTION. "Germany will have to strive by every diplomatic means to secure satisfac-

tion for this behavior of Admiral Kautz in contravention of the treaty."

Referring to the statement that the State Department at Washington regards the environment of Tanus as fully in accordance with the treaty, which provides that the decision of the Chief Justice shall be final, the National Zeitung says:

"This view is altogether opposed to the provisions of the treaty, according to which the unanimity of the representatives of the powers is essential."

SAMOAN COMMISSIONER NAMED.

Washington, April 10.—The President has selected Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, formerly Minister to Austria, as the United States representative on the Samoan joint commission.

Mr. Tripp is at present in Yankton, S. D. The officials of the State Department say that he is as well fitted for the mission as any person who could have been named outside of the State Department proper. Mr. Tripp will be called to Washington immediately to receive his instructions, for our government is disposed to assent to the desire of the German government that the commission shall proceed to the scene of activity at the earliest possible moment.

The commissioners will not go to Samoa equipped with identical instructions. This is a matter of regret here, but it is felt to be inevitable if the parties to the pending negotiations persist in the present attitude. In such cases the proceedings of the commission will be all ad referendum; the body having little power itself, but all of its acts being subject to the approval of the principals. The German proposition is to authorize the commissioners to deal with the situation as they find it, but under the limitation that they must be unanimous in ordering action.

A DEADLOCK LOOKED FOR.

But it is apprehended that arriving at Apia, the commissioners will instantly take positions in support of their respective consuls, and thus lead to a deadlock.

The State Department has been notified that the German Government raises the question of legality of all that has been done at Apia since the middle of March. This is an intimation that it wishes to restore the status at that date, when, according to the State Department reports, the provisional government erected through the efforts of the German officials, Rose and Ratfel, controlled everything. This state of affairs Admiral Kautz considered to be in absolute violation of the Berlin treaty. If there is any attempt to revert to the preceding conditions, the United States Government will insist that it be to a period anterior to this date, and that the only status to be recognized be that existing at the beginning of February, at the moment when Chief Justice Chambers, in the exercise, it is asserted, of his function under the treaty of passing upon all questions as to the succession to the throne of Samoa, declared Matani ineligible and Malletta Tanus to be king.

QUAY'S TRIAL BEGINS

Pennsylvania Senator and His Son Faced the Jury Yesterday.

Counsel Clash Over the First Witness

Introduced and There Is Indication of a Determined Legal Battle—Judge Craig Biddle Presiding.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Philadelphia, Pa., April 10.—Ex-United States Senator Matthew S. Quay and his son, Richard R. Quay, were called to the bar of the Court of Quarter Session to-day, and after many months of vexatious delay, the trial of the two defendants was begun.

Judge Craig Biddle, one of the oldest and most respected members of the bench, was the trial judge. District Attorney Kothermel, after two hours had been spent in selecting a jury, elected to try the ex-Senator first on that one of the five indictments (in which he and his son were jointly named), which charges Mr. Quay and the late State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood with conspiracy in using the State funds for their personal benefit and profit and in a manner unauthorized by law.

This action practically leaves the ex-Senator alone on trial.

The only witness examined to-day, Mr. Barlow, receiver of the People's Bank, led to the first clash between counsel, and apparently indicated that a determined legal battle, replete with knotty points of law, will be fought. The District Attorney called Mr. Barlow to identify books and papers found by him when he assumed the receivership. Mr. Quay, of counsel for the defense, undertook to cross-examine the witness with respect to his knowledge of whether certain books, which the defense is included in those testified to by the witness. This was objected to, and after repeated consultations among the counsel for the defense and several other efforts to obtain an answer to the question in answer form, it was abandoned and Mr. Quay said he would begin his cross-examination in the morning.

THE PEACE TREATY.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN WILL EXCHANGE RATIFICATIONS TO-DAY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 10.—The final ceremony in the re-establishment of peaceful relations between the United States and Spain will occur at the White House at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when the President and Ambassador Cambon, the latter acting for Spain, will exchange ratifications of the treaty of peace. The Spanish copy of the treaty, signed by the Queen Regent and Premier Silveira, arrived at

the French embassy to-day. The officials of the embassy called on Secretary Hay during the afternoon and the necessary arrangements for to-morrow's ceremony were made.

The treaty forwarded by Spain is handsomely engrossed on parchment, in old English script, with wide double columns, one in Spanish and the other in English. Its binding of red morocco, heavily embossed in gold, which give the effect of the yellow and red colors of Spain.

The United States copy of the peace treaty was finished to-day and placed in the possession of the President at the White House. Like other treaties to which the United States is a party, the document is a model of simplicity and neatness. The text is reproduced, in parallel columns, the left in English and the right in Spanish, surrounded with a narrow border of the national colors. The document is enclosed in a cover of dark blue morocco with the great seal of the United States upon the face, and a decorative design in gilt.

When the exchange of ratifications occurs, the Spanish copy of the treaty will be handed to President McKinley, to become the permanent property of the United States, and preserved in the State Department along with other treaties.

At the same time the President will hand to Ambassador Cambon, for Spain, the American copy of the treaty, which will become the property of Spain.

THE MAY CONVENTION

Congressman Jones Will Open Headquarters in Richmond.

He Believes Largest Hall in Richmond Will Be Required—Distinguished Speakers Will Be Heard in Conference.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., April 10.—Congressman William A. Jones, of the First District, reached here to-night. He comes to Richmond for the purpose of selecting a hall for the Senatorial conference to be held May 11. He says that his correspondence from every section of the State and from other States shows that a deep and wide interest is being taken in the movement, and that the largest hall possible must be secured. He will at once establish headquarters with a secretary and stenographer in charge. He states that many of the best public speakers in Virginia will be heard in the conference.

Mr. Jones refused to discuss candidates or measures likely to be adopted.

CROKER TESTIFIES.

TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT GOTHAM POLICE CORRUPTION.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, April 10.—Only two witnesses of importance were put on the stand before the Mazet Legislative Investigating Committee to-day, and although the investigation continued for a number of hours into the afternoon, no particularly convicting evidence was brought out. The investigating Committee adjourned its session until next Friday, when the chief witness will be Richard Croker.

YOUNG CROKER TESTIFIES.

Frank Croker, son of Richard Croker, was on the stand all morning. He testified that he had paid \$17,000 to enter the Roebeling Fire Proof Company, and was drawing a salary of \$2,500 from it to leave the business. Young Croker first said he had given for his 150 shares of stock a check for the amount mentioned, but when asked if he would produce the cancelled check he gracefully worked into an admission that the stock was paid for in cash furnished by his father. He told of having been presented with \$6,000 worth of stock in the United Company "because," he said, "they knew we had lots of friends in railroads and such places."

Chief of Police William S. Devery was again put upon the rack, after Frank Croker had given his testimony. Much of the questioning of the police captain was similar to that of Saturday, when he was asked to explain the existence of many disorderly resorts in the city that flourish at all hours of the night. Devery said that the police department had done all it could do, with the evidence that it had before it, to close such places.

Devery denied that he knew of any high official of the city who was interested in pool rooms.

During the progress of the session Dr. O'Sullivan said to the committee: "Mr. Richard Croker desires me to say that he will be at the disposal of this investigating committee at any time up to April 15, when he is to sail for Europe."

Mr. Moss evidently took this for a challenge and he promptly informed Dr. O'Sullivan that Mr. Croker's presence was desired at the very next meeting of the committee, which would be on the coming Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

RACING AT WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, April 10.—Results at Benning:

First race—eleven sixteenths of a mile—Dr. Parker (3 to 1) won, Boney Boy (1 to 3) and out second, Sanger (50 to 1) third. Time, 1:10.
Second race—Half mile—Frelinghuizer (4 to 1) won, The Amazon (7 to 5 and 1 to 2) second, Dorcas Lathrop (50 to 1) third. Time, 50.
Third race—Thirteen sixteenths of a mile—Lady Earle (1 to 3) won, Tyrant (5 to 1) and 1 to 2 second, Red Mitchell (50 to 1) third. Time, 1:23.
Fourth race—Seven furlongs—General Maceo (5 to 1) won, Bantaria (5 to 1) and 2 to 1 second, Plantain (5 to 1) third. Time, 1:31.
Fifth race—One mile—Roysterer (4 to 1) won, Alice Farley (10 to 1) and 3 to 1 second, Decanter (8 to 5) third, Time, 1:45 1-5.

RIOTING AGAIN IN ILLINOIS

Five Persons Killed and Eight Wounded

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE

Negroes Armed With Rifles Endeavor to Prevent Families From Removing Household Effects and Removing to Iowa and Precipitate Fighting—An Armed Negro's Desperate Deed—Governor Orders Out Troops.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Pana, Ill., April 10.—In a riot which broke out at 10:30 a. m. on the main streets in front of the telegraph office between white and black miners, in which deputy sheriffs took part, five men and one woman were killed. Eight persons were wounded, several so seriously that they will probably die. The killed are: Kavier L. Roeg, Frenchman, union miner.

Frank Coburn, white, son of ex-Sheriff Coburn.

Three unknown negro miners and one negro woman.

Wounded: William Kuhn, proprietor of the Klondike Steam Laundry, shot through both legs.

Albert Vickers, white miner, shot in right arm.

Cyrus Stricklee, groceryman.

George Gillen, farmer of Rosemund, left arm shot off.

Clara Felix, servant at the Harrison Hotel, shot in back, condition serious.

Mrs. Henriette, wife of a union miner, right arm shot off.

Frank Handsworth, delivery boy, shot in head, will die.

Henry Stephens, negro miner, shot through body six times, likely to die.

ORIGIN OF THE RIOT.

The trouble resulting in to-day's riot began last night when one hundred deputy marshals were called out into the Flattham and Penwell mining district to protect several families of negroes who were endeavoring to load household effects, preparatory to leaving for Iowa, and were being prevented by negro guards armed with rifles furnished by the Pana Coal Company, who claimed the goods the negroes were moving were company property. The deputies guarded the negroes while they loaded their goods in wagons, conveyed them to the railroad cars and packed them for shipment. The negroes, their wives and children were then marched to Union Miners' Hall, where they were fed and cared for by white union miners, and given protection by a guard of 50 deputy sheriffs. It being feared that negroes who did not wish them to leave Pana would interfere and attempt forcibly to prevent their departure.

THE FIRST FIGHTING.

During the night, while deputies were guarding the negroes in the Penwell district, they were fired upon by unknown persons, supposed to have been negroes and private guards at the Penwell mine, and fully 200 shots were exchanged. The firing greatly terrified the residents of that section of the city who appealed to Chief Deputy Cheney for protection. Deputy Cheney thereupon sent a special detail of deputies armed with Springfield rifles, who patrolled all the streets and succeeded in restoring quiet before daybreak.

Several negroes were arrested, charged with inciting riot and to-day's rioting began while they were on trial.

ATTEMPT TO KILL SHERIFF.

The attempted arrest of Henry Stephens, a negro miner, precipitated the riot this morning. Stephens is a leader among the negro non-union miners. He had been parading the streets armed with revolvers, defying arrest and claiming that no deputy sheriff could arrest him. Sheriff Dawney, Chief Deputy Cheney and a number of special deputies were walking down Locust street, when Stephens espied Downey and drawing a revolver, approached from the rear and fired directly at the sheriff, but the ball missed its intended victim. The officers immediately drew their revolvers and opened fire on Stephens, who ran down Locust street shooting at every person he met.

DESPERATE CATCH AT LAST.

The fleeing negro having armed himself with a revolver, closely pursued by a large force of deputies, ran into a department store. The officers pursued him the entire length of the store up the rear stairs of the building where he only surrendered after six bullets had pierced his body. He was not killed, however, and was taken to jail. Several shooting affairs followed the Stephen arrest, but at 3 o'clock the trouble seemed to be over.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Springfield, Ill., April 10.—Three companies of the Fifth Illinois Infantry have been ordered to Pana by Governor Tanner.

OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 9

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